

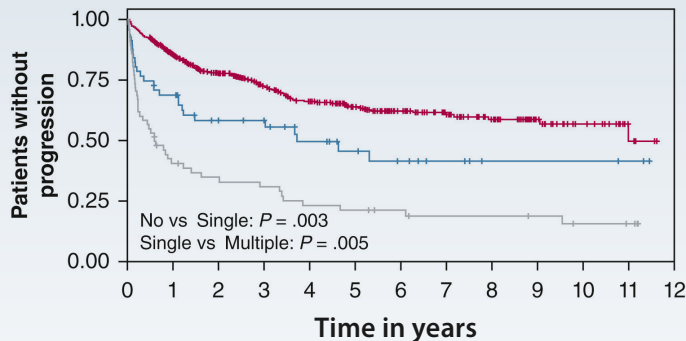
What Is the Rate of Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Pulmonary Disease and What Are the Predictors of Progression?

STUDY DESIGN

Prospective observational cohort study from 2011 to 2022

Progression defined as initiation of treatment or clinician intention to treat

RESULTS



No. at risk

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| — | 367 | 292 | 230 | 185 | 158 | 127 | 98 | 72 | 54 | 34 | 19 | 7 | 0 |
| — | 52 | 35 | 25 | 22 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| — | 58 | 22 | 18 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 0 |

—+ No cavity —+ Single cavity —+ Multiple cavity

Figure 3 – Kaplan-Meier analysis of the progression of nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary disease according to the number of cavities in the initial CT scan.

Proportion of patients with disease progression:

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 year | 21.4% |
| 3 years | 33.8% |
| 5 years | 43.3% |

Predictors for progression:

| |
|------------------------------|
| Female sex |
| Elevated ESR |
| FEV ₁ % predicted |
| Presence of cavity |

In this study, about one-half of patients with nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary disease experienced progression over an observation period of 5 years. Risk factors for progression included female sex, elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), FEV₁ % predicted, and the presence of a cavity.